

the markings of the mantle. Unfortunately, the Roman police did not practice fingerprinting, so there seems to be no short word for that in Latin; "*digitisignatus*" would perhaps be a little too mouth-filling for busy malacologists.

A fossil specimen of this species was found by Mrs. Edith Marble Taylor in the bank between highway and canal near Loxahatchee, Florida. Unfortunately there are both Pleistocene and Pliocene shells in this bank, so that the age of this fossil is uncertain (fig. 10).

The shell differs from strongly angular examples of *C. intermedia* (Sowb.) by the heavily calloused, blunt ends, and many other peculiarities of form. *C. intermedia* is referred to *Simnia* by some authors, to *Ultimus* (= *Cyphoma*) by Tryon, with some doubt. It may belong to the former genus, but probably this will not be fully clarified until the animal is examined.

OXYSTYLA FROM WESTERN MEXICO

BY THOMAS L. MCGINTY

(Continued from January, 1939)

OXYSTYLA PONDEROSA (Strebel). The Heavy Oxystyla. Plate 2, fig. 1.

A fine series of this large handsome species was taken in the vicinity of Acapulco. A previous record for this species is listed in the Manual of Conchology, 25 miles N.E. of Acapulco, State of Guerrero, at an elevation of 1000 feet above the sea, collected by H. S. Smith.

Shell thick, large specimens rather dull, cuticle usually present giving some specimens a decided yellow-brown appearance, embryonic whorls slightly tipped with dark chestnut-brown, some very faintly, but totally lacking on only one specimen. Early whorls shading into brown or greenish-brown on the last whorl; often there is a violaceous tinge on the penult whorl and occasionally on the last whorl. There are traces of a single band generally broken on the fifth and penult whorls, with three bands quite continuous on the last whorl. There are numerous streaks more distinct on the penult whorl and dark growth-rest varices, generally two or more on the last whorl with one on the penult whorl. Peristome broadly bordered inside with black-brown

fading into the white of the interior. Columella very strong, white and vertical. Height 68 mm.; diam. 35 mm.; whorls 7. Height 67 mm.; diam. 36 mm.; whorls 7.

Specimens in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Bales and McGinty collections.

There are a number of *Oxystyla ponderosa* showing considerable variation in color on the early whorls. Figure 3 represents a specimen with intensified black coloration of the apical region. There were also a number of specimens taken in which pink coloration is greatly intensified on the early whorls. A few specimens have retained this pink color to the penult whorl.

OXYSTYLA PONDEROSA BALESI, new subspecies. Plate 2, figs. 2 and 5.

Bales's *Oxystyla*. Habitat: Puerto Marquez, near Acapulco.

Shell rather elongate-conic, with lightly convex whorls; ground color yellow brown, flammulations and growth-rest varices light reddish-brown. Varices, where long rest periods are indicated, dark brown. Peristome broadly bordered inside with dark reddish-brown fading into pink, giving a pinkish cast to the interior. There are three bands on the final whorl. Cuticle, light brown. Columella very strong, white, and vertical.

Holotype: Height 60 mm., diam. 33 mm., whorls 7. Fig. 5. A.N.S.P. No. 174046.

Paratype: Height 62.8 mm., diam. 33.6 mm., whorls 7. Fig. 2. A.N.S.P. No. 174047.

This *Oxystyla* is named for its discoverer, Dr. Blenn R. Bales of Cireleville, Ohio, whose splendid work in the field made this article possible. About 12 specimens of this subspecies were taken showing all growth stages. Judging from the limited number taken, this beautiful variety is a true rarity. Paratypes in the Bales and McGinty collections.

OXYSTYLA PONDEROSA ALBATA, new subspecies. Plate 2, fig. 4.

The White-clothed *Oxystyla*. In the large series of *O. ponderosa* from the vicinity of Acapulco brought together by Dr. Bales, there were three albino specimens. Albinism is rare in *Oxystyla*, but the finding of three specimens suggests that such a colony may exist at Acapulco.

The shell substance is white throughout with a yellow (between straw and Naples yellow) cuticle on the final whorls. There are visible flammulations on the fifth and penult whorls. Interior white. Columella white, and vertical.

Holotype: Height 63 mm., diam. 32.2 mm., whorls 7. No. 174049, A.N.S.P.

Paratype: Height 58 mm., diam. 32.2 mm., whorls 6. Paratypes in the Bales and McGinty collections.

OXYSTYLA MELANOCEILUS (Valenciennes).

Habitat: Puerto Marquez, about 17 miles S.W. by S. from Acapulco. Acapulco is some 600 miles or more south of the records given for this species in the Manual of Conchology. *O. melanocheilus* is rare at Acapulco, but a few specimens were taken which agree very well with Fig. 1, Plate 18, in the Manual. The Acapulco specimens are three-banded on the last whorl and have a black-brown apex. There is a strong cuticle which gives the shell a tawny yellow appearance. Measurement of an Acapulco specimen: Height 57 mm., diam. 32 mm., whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$ (*melanocheilus*, black-lipped).

OXYSTYLA MELANOCEILUS MARIAE, new subspecies. Plate 2, fig. 6.

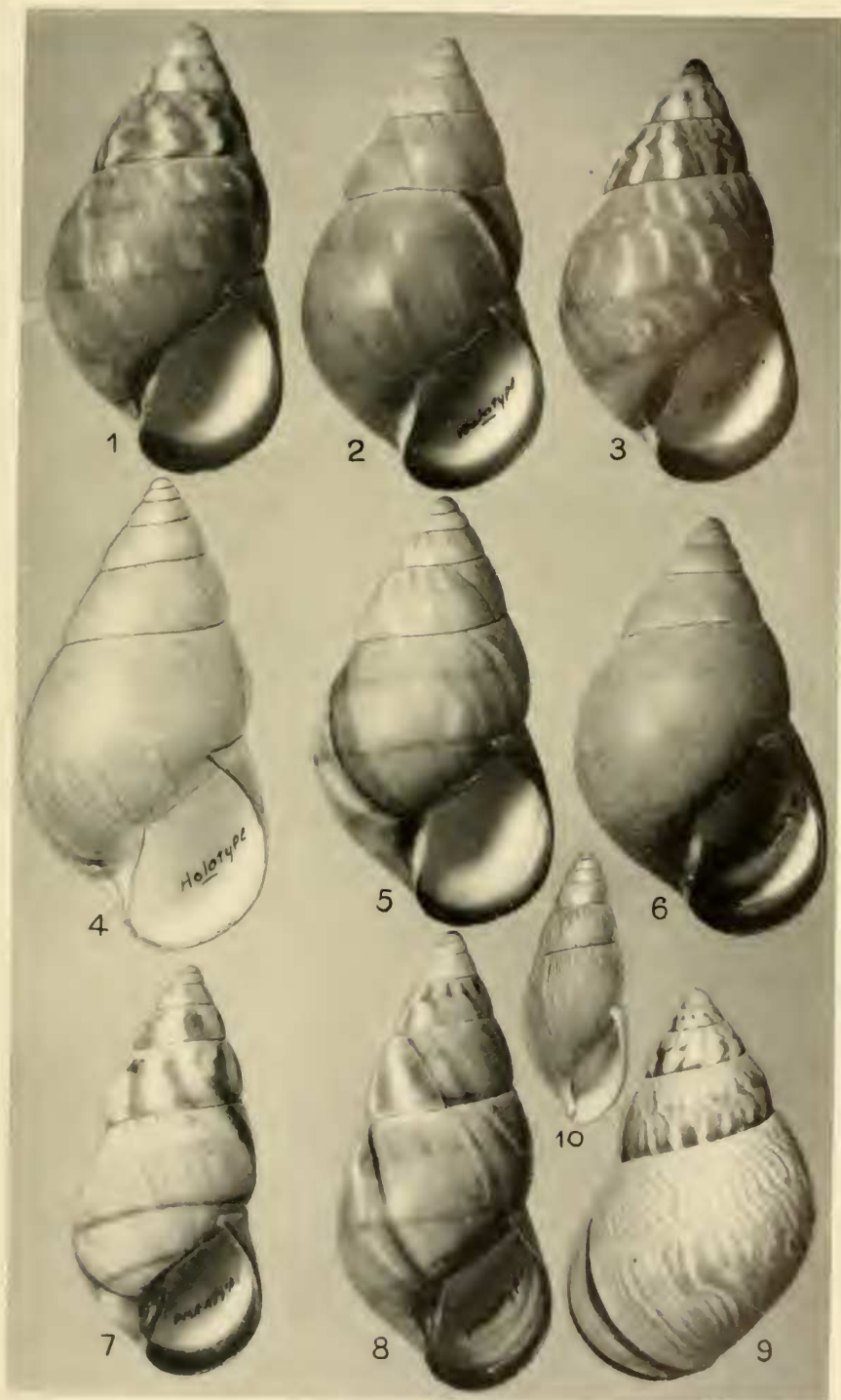
Mary E. Bales's *Oxystyla*. Habitat: Puerto Marquez, near Acapulco.

Shell similar in shape to the species. Apex dark brown, early whorls pink becoming reddish-brown, the color of the cuticle on the penult and final whorl. There are no flammulations on the entire shell. The growth-rest varices on the last whorl are black-brown. Peristome broadly bordered inside with black brown fading into the pinkish white of the interior. Other growth-rest varices within are somewhat lighter with the outer sides bordered with a light blue-gray. There are three faint bands on the last whorl. Columella very strong, white, and vertical.

Holotype: Height 57.8 mm., diam. 34 mm., whorls 6. A.N.S.P. No. 174048.

Paratype: Height 60 mm., diam. 34 mm., whorls probably $6\frac{1}{2}$, apex decollate. Paratypes in the Bales and McGinty collections.

The writer takes pleasure in naming this variety in honor of the doctor's wife, Mrs. Mary E. Bales, who was a co-worker and companion on the expedition.



1, 3, *Oxystyla ponderosa*. 2, 5, *O. p. balesi*. 4, *O. p. albata*. 6, *O. melanocheilus mariae*. 7, 8, *O. torrei*. 9, *O. pulchella*. 10, *Euglandina balesi* (Vol. 52, p. 16).